

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY JAMES HARPER.
At the low price of \$1.00, in advance

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, --- MARCH 10, 1853

Whig Ticket.

For Governor,
NELSON BARRERE,
Of Highland.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
Of Richmond.
For Treasurer of State,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
Of Hamilton.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
Of Athens.
For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
Of Seneca.
For Supreme Judge,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
Of Cayuga.
For Board of Public Works,
JOHN WADDLE,
Of Coshocton.

The District Assessors
Will hold a meeting at the Court
House, on Monday next, the 14th inst.,
preparatory to entering upon their official duties.

THE BANK CASES.—The Bank tax cases, so called, are now all decided, against the Banks. In the case of the Logan branch, the Court decided the law unconstitutional which allows an appeal from the construction given to the tax law by the Auditor of State, and the appeal was dismissed. In the other cases the Court decided that a Bank Charter is not a contract, but a law, and repeatable at any time, and that the Legislature have no power to bargain about future taxes—that a charter is no contract—is repeatable at pleasure, and the right to tax can never be yielded or surrendered in any case, but may always be resumed. The Court allowed the usual certificate to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Collision case between the "Pittsburgh and Falls City" has been under investigation before the Inspectors of Steamboats for the port of Cincinnati under the new law. After hearing the evidence the Inspectors decided that the Pilots, John White and Jeremiah Mason, are censurable, not for incompetency, nor any intention to injure each other's boat, but for not complying with that part of the "Rules and Regulations" which expressly requires "the bell to be struck, or the steam whistle to be sounded, every two minutes," when running in a fog. Therefore, the license of John White, the licensed Pilot on duty, on steamer "Pittsburgh," is suspended for twenty days. And the license of Jeremiah Mason, the licensed Pilot on duty on steamer "Falls City," is suspended for ten days. The suspension of both to date from March 1st, 1853.

The Supreme Court in Bank adjourned last Thursday. Twenty-three cases were continued upon motion of the parties. We suppose the "Public Square" case is among those which stand continued, as we have seen no report of the decision.

The clerks of the several line boats continue to favor us with papers daily—a capital set of fellows. Not only are our river boats the best and most pleasant boats in the world for the traveler, but their officers are favorites—can't be beat.

The Court of Common Pleas commences its Spring term in this county next Monday. This will offer a good opportunity for subscribers to settle up, and we trust our friends will bring us in the names of new ones.

The Supreme Court of this State during its recent session pronounced an opinion in the cases of Sturges & Anderson vs. N. Longworth, in favor of the plaintiffs, which is equivalent to a judgment of some \$250,000. This case involves the title to some 40 acres of land in Cincinnati, which was bought by Nicholas Longworth many years ago on sale by administrators.

A telegram in the Ohio Statesman of Saturday, says that Judge Peter Hitchcock died at the residence of his son in Painesville, Friday afternoon.

Van Horn, of the Ohio, of course understands this thing of supplying the brethren with the latest news, and practices it too.

Prof. J. J. O'NEILL, late Principal of the South Eastern Institute, Pa., now on a visit to Gallipolis, and who spoke on Temperance last night in the Baptist Church, will also lecture on next Sunday night in the Methodist Church, on the subject of Sabbath Schools.

On Tuesday evening immediately following, (the 15th inst.,) Prof. O. will give his Lecture, and beautiful Exhibition of Illuminated Paintings, in the Methodist Church, for the benefit of Sunday Schools and Bible classes, "on the leading events of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, ancient cities, ruins, &c.," showing the fulfillment of the prophecies, refuting the objections of infidelity, and bringing the light of the sciences to bear on the great truths of the Bible. The price of admission to the Lecture and Exhibition will be put down very low, and is simply made to clear expenses, and aid the Lecturer on his mission.

Prof. O. has lectured in a great many churches to the delight of crowded audiences, comes to us highly recommended, and we hope will be handsomely sustained by the citizens of Gallipolis.

The "DAVID WHITE," another of the "Louisville and Wheeling Union Line" of Steamers, passed up last Wednesday. She is truly a magnificent boat. We take the following from the Louisville Courier:

The David White was built at Madison, and is a great credit to the mechanics of that thriving city. Her length is 300 feet; extreme width 35 feet; depth of hold 6 feet 9 inches. Her boilers, five in number, are 30 feet long, 46 inches in diameter, with five flues. She has two engines, with cylinders 30 inches in diameter, 9 feet stroke. Her wheels are 37 feet in diameter, with twelve floats. She has three masts, which extend several feet above the upper deck, over which heavy chains pass, sustaining and strengthening the entire structure of the boat.

She is commanded by Capt. Wm. McClellan. W. P. PIGMAN officiates in the clerk's office. We are indebted to the clerk for papers, as also to the "Thos Swann," of the "Union Line."

The firemen of Cincinnati are becoming as notorious for fights as their brethren of the Quaker city. Last week a disgraceful fight took place between the 5's and 8's—several persons were shot; one probably will die. Last Sunday a number of the members of these two companies came in conflict, when a general row ensued, and a lad was shot through the arm. Shortly after, two other companies came, and got into a fight.

DROWNED.—Mr. Henry Halley, of Clay township, in this county, was drowned last Tuesday evening week, at Wilson's Mill, in Raccoon creek. No one was present at the time, but it is supposed that he had started out a raft of plank, below the dam, and instead of getting into the current was drawn under the dam and the raft upset, and Mr. H. disabled by the fall, as when found his head was considerably bruised. Mr. Halley was a young man, about thirty-five years of age, of industrious habits, and a good citizen.

New Advertisements.
We invite particular attention to the new advertisements. HENNING & CAY—A fresh supply of groceries, E. K. CHAPPEL—new shop—harness, saddles, &c. J. HICKMAN, JR., & Co.—at the old stand of Oakes & Buskirk, Portsmouth. JNO. B. LAMBERT—Furniture, in Greenwood's new building, below public square, on Second street. FORD & DROVILLARD—fresh supply of groceries and fancy articles. WENTWORTH & BROTHERS, an old and well established house in Cincinnati—Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. PROPOSALS for building a bridge across Raccoon creek, at Harrisburg. REGNIER, at the same "Everlasting Cash Store," offers an assortment, not the least important of which at this season of the year is clover seed. F. MATHERS & Co. want money, and it is certainly right they should have their dues. The same can be said of WM. H. LANGLEY, who is none too modest to speak for himself—as you will see by his card. We had a notion to say "uthin'" for ourselves, but then the printer doesn't need any thing else but the quills.

THE CABINET.—The latest report puts the Cabinet down as follows:
Secretary of State—Wm. L. Marcy, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie, of Kentucky.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Robt. McClelland, of Michigan.
Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

FRANKLIN AND ROSS RAILROAD.—Wesley Claypoole, Wm. H. Douglass, Wm. P. Cutler, John Madeira, Wm. T. McClintock, M. Ashbrook, and Samuel Marfield, were last week elected directors of the Franklin, Pickaway and Ross R. R. Co.—Scioto Gazette.

A Man Shot.
A respectable citizen of Moscow, Clermont county, Ohio, (by the name of Gwynn,) was on Thursday, the 3d inst., shot by a lad of about 18 years old. The boy had for some time previous entertained a grudge towards Gwynn on account of Gwynn's having chided him for some improper conduct. The boy had frequently threatened to kill Mr. G. and made it a point to insult him whenever they met. Mr. G. as often admonished him, to desist, to go away, and let him alone, saying if he did not, he would punish him. On Thursday (as above) Mr. G. stepped into the store of Thomas Fee, Esq., where the boy followed and in the presence of sundry persons, commenced abusing Mr. G., who, after repeatedly desiring the boy to leave, knocked him down, and was about to flog him when he was taken off; the boy regaining his feet drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Mr. G., the ball entering the right side just above the hip, lodging in the abdomen. The physicians who examined the wound, think it will prove fatal. Mr. Gwynn has always been considered a peaceable and law-abiding man. The boy, an unrestrained and incorrigible youth, was taken in custody and awaiting an examination.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1853.

SENATE.—Mr. Chase's amendment, to the Army bill providing for a survey of a route for the Pacific Railroad was adopted. 26—The Army bill passed in the Senate with an amendment authorizing the President, to appoint civilians as well as those connected with the army as superintendents in the armories. 27—The House passed the Navy Appropriation bill, and then adjourned. General Pierce visited the two Houses of Congress to-day. 28—The House continued in session up to 12 o'clock last night, on the military appropriation bill.

The amendment of the Senate, making an appropriation of \$150,000 for the survey of a railroad route to the Pacific, was passed.

March 1st—SENATE.—Mr. Rush reported back the coast route bill, with numerous amendments. Passed without being read. Other amendments also passed; one raising the salaries of assistants of the Postmaster General to \$3,000, and providing that they shall be appointed by the President. The bill then passed. The salary of the Vice President was increased to \$8,000.

2d—SENATE.—The House bill establishing the territory of Washington, was passed. 3d—The two Houses agreed to the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill.

4th—House took a recess at 9 o'clock till 10—having first agreed to the reports of the Conference committee, and on the Navy and Indian appropriation bills, this completing the whole number of bills. Senate amendment, by Naval committee, for building a caloric propeller frigate, was rejected.

The Inauguration.
It has been snowing here all the morning. There is an immense crowd of visitors now in the city.—The Capitol is swarming with ladies. About two hundred gentlemen slept in the rotunda last night, using blankets, cloaks, &c., for beds, while thousands were walking in the streets all night.

P. M.—The snowing has ceased. The procession moved from the City Hall at noon. At Willard's Hotel Gen. Pierce was received by the procession, and entered the carriage along side of President Fillmore, amid loud acclamations, the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. An immense multitude lined the route, and at the Capitol. Gen. Pierce stood erect in the carriage, and bowed to the multitude as he passed. Previous to reaching the Capitol both Houses had adjourned, and the flag on the Senate chamber was lowered, indicating that the Senate had adjourned sine die, and was again raised, indicating the organization of the new Senate.

They proceeded to the Senate chamber; after the oath had been administered to President Pierce by the Chief Justice, he stepped forward and delivered his inaugural address, commencing at half past one. At the conclusion of the address the procession escorted the President to the White House, leaving the ex-President at Willard's hotel.

LICKING BRIDGE.—We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the Bridge Company have closed a contract with Mr. J. Gray, of Pittsburgh, for the construction of a suspension bridge across Licking, to connect the cities of Newport and Covington. The sum to be paid is \$62,500. The contractor will commence operations immediately, and complete the work before the close of the present year. Fourth street, Covington, is the point selected for the site of the bridge.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
MY COUNTRYMEN—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret, and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for myself.

The circumstance that I have been called for a limited period to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fills me with a profound sense of the responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers.

I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence, but this so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be un mindful of the great changes which have occurred even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation, and complexity of the duties imposed on the administration, both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than 63 years ago, the Father of his Country made the then recent secession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States one of the subjects of his special congratulations. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had partly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers.

It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong.

Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all pervading purpose to maintain them stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the general landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against the dangers which have threatened from abroad, and the internal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They have proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of, it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual—the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find the lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only in words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope to those who earnestly listen to the tones which pronounce for the largest national liberty. But after all the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom, will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs.

Pre-eminently the power of our advocacy reposes in our example, but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon the eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us; the energy with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncompromising ordinance with which it was prosecuted at its consummation, was only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the councils of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive coincidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from external territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number. Four densely populated possessions skirt the shores of two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the Federal Government, in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe render the acquisition of certain possessions eminently important for our protection, if not now, at least in the future, and essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.

We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes therefore at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no foul blot upon our fair record, and I trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control, will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready jurisdiction before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

It is not your privilege as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history are replete with instruction and furnish abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, is comprised in a period comparatively brief, but if your past is limited your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuits as a people are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interest of the rest of mankind, with neighboring nations on our Continent. We should cultivate kindly and paternal relations; we can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness.

If in the course of their growth we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European system of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties we have been happily—almost entirely exempt; whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies, in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of Commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse, must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people. With these views firmly, and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect and shall under all circumstances require prompt reciprocity.

The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity at home and abroad must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon the ensign without wealth to purchase for him preferment or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege and must be his acknowledged right to stand unabashed, even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness, that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he should leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights, and in this connexion it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental.

The rights, security and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power beyond the present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say, the absolute necessity of the military science, and the practical skill furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry and devotion to the public service than to an unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone.

The army as organized must be the nucleus around which in every time of need the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence, a national militia may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization; and the skill and self-devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea will still float in undiminished honor.

But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time before the co-ordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will so readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public service and an observance of rigid economy in all departments so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects, and as occupancy can confer no prerogative nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government, but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and of the obvious elements of success as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice in positions which will require not only severe labor but cordial co-operation.

Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country.

I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone.

Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the preservation or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be vain. With them they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The danger of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a confederacy so vast as ours, is too obvious to be disregarded.

You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has shown us that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States and your common rights and obligations under the General Government, and herein in my opinion are the considerations which should form the true basis of public concord, in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon a question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to arrange matters, strictly domestic, according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with the most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future.

The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear

and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and acts, and it is only resorted to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest hopes are entwined, without it, what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind. From that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way, and points out to struggling nations their course; but let a single star be lost and if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed.

Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them? While I possess the power to stay it, it is with me the earnest and vital belief that as the Union has been the source under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is a pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feeling of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society, of government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance.

I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists, are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the Constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed; not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decision of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or financial excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom.

It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected; it must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble acknowledgment of God and His overruling Providence. We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis; wise counsels like those which gave us the Constitution prevailed to uphold it; let the period be remembered as an admonition and not as an encouragement in any section of the Union to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard.—Let it be impressed upon all hearts that, beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-erect its broken fragments. Standing as I do most in view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Ohio Legislature.

February 28—SENATE.—The bill to fix the rate of interest and to prevent usury, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend the tax law (reducing the amount of exempted property to seventy-five dollars) was taken up and passed—yeas 21, nays 4.

HOUSE.—Several bills were passed. Mr. Gest moved to indefinitely postpone the Senate bill to regulate the practice of Probate Courts. Bill laid on the table.

March 1st—SENATE.—The Temperance bill was discussed and referred to a select Committee. Mr. Cradlebaugh offered a resolution to expunge the resolutions approving the course of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, in relation to the war with Mexico—passed by the General Assembly on the 22d of February 1848—laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gest, from the committee of Conference, reported back the bill respecting the publishing of the laws, with amendments authorizing the county commissioners to contract at any price for publishing such laws as the Auditor, Probate Judge and Prosecuting Attorney might select.

The report was rejected—yeas 23, nays 46.

Mr. Gest moved another committee of Conference. Agreed to. 2d—SENATE.—Mr. Alward reported back the bill to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, with amend-